AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

No Fusion of the Anti-Administration

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

No Government Troops Ordered to the Territory

A FREE STATE VERSION OF THE DIFFICULTY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1855. CALL FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO AFFAIRS IN KANSAS. Mr. HAIR (free soil) of N. H., submitted a resolution the same before the Senate. Also copies of any order which he may have issued for the employment of military roe in that Territory. Laid over.

ELECTION FOR OFFICERS. Mr. ADAMS (dem.) of Miss., submitted a resolution for the election of officers for the Senate next Monday.

vate bills on the calendar to the Court of Claims. Laid

Mr. Adams gave notice of a bill to amend the naturaliza

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed voting for Speaker, with the fo	ì
lowing result:-	
TENTH YOTH.	
Richardson 72 Banks 3	ß
	í
Fulier	Ġ
Marshall 25 Howard	ß
Messrs. Haven, Lace, Andrew, Oliver, Whesler, Benson	'n
Giddings, Jones of Pa., Valk, and Ready, received or	
vote each.	7
ELEVENTH VOTE.	
Richardson 74 Campbell	è
Banks 37 Fuller	i
Marshall	ò
	a
Valk 2 Thurston, Haven, Howard, Mace, Andrew, Oliver, Whee	
	ı,
er, Ready, Lake, McMullin, one such.	

Valle.
Fon Ms. Shorts of Ala.—Messrs. Davis of Md., Harris of Md., Hoffman, Psine, Richards, Rivers, Underwood, Whitney, Zolikoffer.
Fon Ms. Puntrass—Messrs. Etheridge and Haven.
Fon Ms. Nichols—Mr. Grow. s
Fon Ms. Thurston—Messrs. Nichols and Williams.
Fon Ms. Olivin—Mr. Wheeler.
Adjourned.

No general caucus of the republicans was held to-night, but the various cliques and factions had their private

challenge to fight. One of the correspondents of the New York press interfered, and conquered a peace.

On the third ballot for Speaker, Mr. Campbell's friends railied and run him up to seventy-five. The next time ned of their strength. It was their object, if possible, to bring the Southern Know Nothings and anti-Nebraska democrate to his receue. But they failed. This sudden change in Campbell's vote created considerable excitement among the lobby members, and

but, as I said in my last despatch, some new man must be taken who will be unobjectionable to these elements. The resolution offered in the Senate to-day by Mr.

Kanses is this:—Gov. Shannon has telegraphed to the President for authority to protect the Sheriff of Douglas resident for authority to protect the Sherilf of Douglas county in the execution of process. The President replied that, on the occasion arising, he would exercise all the authority which he possesses. As the Sherilf is not a United States officer, and could not serve any process under an act of Congress, the law, the execution of which has been opposed, must have been an act of the Territorial Legislature and the Descriptorial to employ the militia of one or more States, and the land and naval forces of the United States, to suppress insurand havai forces of the United States, to suppress insur-rection in any State or Territory, upon proper represen-tation of its Legislature or Governor. The representation as yet received does not present a case of actual insur-rection, but only of rict, and does not, therefore, come

It is understood that William M. Merrick, of Washing ton, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and A. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1855.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1855.

Broken Down-Who Comes Next!—Banks and Penning-ton Both Confident—Wait for the Wagon—The Kansas Insurrection—Views of the President—No Troops Des-patched—North Pacific Exploring Espedition—News frem Lieutenant Albot, de., de.

ceedings of the House to day, have been literally verified. The voting has centinued just as it did yesterday, with a slight caving in of the national Americans. Humphrey Marshall has been seen as the control of the national Americans. ther charge of the programme thus far, and many of the old ones predict a repetition of the present balloting for some days to come. Others confidently believe that Banks will be elected to-morrow, while others again re-

secure order and dphold the law before the sad spectacle will be presented of the army and the people in collision. Yet, should the necessity be forced upon him. I am assured that the will not abrink from the responsibility, but will "subdue insurrection" and execute the law.

The North Facilic Exploring Expedition having completed the object for which it was sent out, has been recalled. It consists of the following ressels, now at San Francisce:—Sloop Vincennes, 20 guns, built in 1826; schooner Fenimere Cooper, 3 guns, purchased in 1852; steamer (third class) John Hancock. 2 guns, built in 1836, brig Porpoise, (lost.) 4 guns, built in 1836, brig Porpoise, (lost.) 4 guns, built in 1836. The Vincennes is very nuch out of repair, and is to be laid up. The John Hancock will be retained as a tender at the San Francisco yard, and her crew distributed to the different stations.

Lieutenant Abbott, of the Pacific Railroad exploration, has reached Organ city in good condition. It was supposed be and been captured and murcered by the Instrumerous friends will be pleased to learn that he anticipates spending the holidays on the Atlantic seaboard.

CORRESPONDENCE OF OTHER LOUDNATS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF OTHER JOURNALS.
[Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

The Illinois Delegation—The Slavery Question—Our Relations with Nicoragua, de.

Mr. Trumbull, a Senator as well as a member elect from the State of Illinois, it is likely will have some trouble taking a seat in either house.

Juage Marshal, of Illinois, a democratic member of the House, occupies a similar position with Judge Trumbull, so that it is likely the case will occupy the attention of both houses.

Judge Trumbull has been guilty of great disrespect both for his state and district constituency, in not signifying, up to thus time, which position he intends to claim. He should have vacated one or the other place, and afforded an opportunity for a new election. As it is, his State cannot be fully represented in Congress for some time.

from England, except that pence seems to reign suppresse over the relations between that country and our own happy jand.

[Correspondence of the Buffaio Advertiser.]

The Administration and the Next Prendency. The wishes of the administration do not seem to be at all regarded by the democracy, or represented in the popular branch of Congress, nor are they likely to be much considered in the Senate. The executive has no active vitality at the present time, and it will be utterly defunct by the end of May next. Mr. Pierce is quite confident of the nonimation, but it seems to be universally conceived that if he is seen put upon the course it will be with no expectation that he can win the race. The conceastic party is so denoralised and distracted that the nonimation for 1856 is not so much cared for by the more segacious and far-seeing of the aspirants, especially of the younger class. Many of the old fegics are analous for it, of course, for it is "now or never" with all such men as Buchanan, Cass, &c. But Douglas, and Wise, and Cushing, and Cobb, and Guthie, and Jeff Davis are not insensible that the "outs" of the democratic party exceed the "mis" in the ratio of twenty to one; and that while the inferior number woul's struggle esperately to relain their places, the larger number who want office would be indifferent and lukewarm, for the reason that they could not expect to support their democratic friends who now enjoy the favor of the government. Hence the probability of the election of an opposition President in 1856 in the first place and then the certainty of a democratic triumph four years thereafter, carrying with it, by logical sequence, all the spoils, by the expulsion of every and democratic officeholder. Looking at the question from this point of view it is easy to perceive that the where of the Presidential appirants, who can afford to have their chances persponed my readily acquiesce in the both uit, in relation to difficulties between the free State and pro-slavery settlers, concerning a claim is

The timels of the voters represented by Gov. Reeder cannot refuse to assent to this course, by which, with the aid of a proper decion law, a fair expression of the best of an appear decion by a fair at pression of the But there is one objection to this course, which will have much wight; and it is urged both by General Whitfield and Gist. Reeder—to wit—that if the election be referred to the people will be returned to the people of much property, including willings, and the habitations of sections.

It is not to be represented by the control of the people of the people of the control of the people of the people of the control of the people of the people of the people of the control of the people of the people of the control of the people of the people of the control of the people of the people of the people of the control of the people of

nent of the Nebrasia bill and of the Know Nothings. Serator Brothead again gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, for which there is no better chance in this than in the last Congress.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

OPINION IN THE CASE OF ROBERT ROBERTS, OF NEW YORE.

The following opinion of the court in the case of Robert Roberts, was delivered by Judge Blackford, on Friday, Nov. 20:—

The petition of Robert Roberts, of the city of New York, the petition of Robert Roberts, of the city of New York, the petition of Robert Roberts, of the city of New York, the petition of Robert Roberts, of the city of New York, the petition of Robert Roberts, of the city of New York, the petition of Robert Roberts, of the city of New York, of the Case York, in his own right, and as attainmentation of the city of New York, the petition of Roberts, and the city of New York, of the city of York, in his own right, and as attainmentation of the state of the city of New York, of the city of the city of New York, of the city the city of the city of New York, of the city of New York, of the city of New York, of the city is a citim along of the have existed against either pain of France for the supposed lilegal seizure, in 1800, of the city is Raperts.

This is a citim alonged to have existed against either pointed; and the privater after a complaint that the seizure was by a Spanish vessel. The I inted States by the 9th article of the treaty of 1810 with Spain, resourced all such claims earned the case on the petitioner's complaint that the seizure was by a Spanish vessel. The limited States by the 9th article of the treaty of 1810 with Spain, resourced all such claims earned the read of the commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of March 3, 1871, to carry into effect the treaty with Spain, encluded the 21d of February, 1819, but the claim was removed and control of the march of the c

The British enlistments, it is said, will be particularly and warmly noticed in the Message.

and warmly noticed in the Message.

BESIGNATION OF THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF LEGATION AT LONDON.

[From the Washington Star. Isec. 4.]

Mr. Appleton, of Maine, late United States Secretary of Legation at London, has resigned. With the letters of recall cent by the government to Mr. Buchanan at that gentiemn is required, there was sent, we hear, an appointment for Mr. Appleton as United States Charge 65 Affairs, of referm, which that gentiems a declined, preferring to return to the United States, where his private business demands his presence. He has thus seeded not to pursue a diplomatic career. This election will be very recently regretted for there is no more competent man in the country for the furtherance of our interests strong than Mr. Appleton. We have every reason to believe that hist declenden to remain abroad as a diplomatist after the return of Mr. Buchanan, has ground displomatist after the return of Mr. Buchanan, has ground displomatist after the return of Mr. Buchanan, has ground stated and recreatary of state. We presume that Mr. Buchanan will not leave London now, until his successor may be on the spot to reder bin.

BUCHANAN TRIUNTHANT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[Vivon the Union, Dure, 4.]

The Washington Coton will hereafter be conducted under the firm of A. O. P. Nicholson and J. W. Forney, as joint editors and proprietors, in accordance with a previous arrangement. Juring the present session of Courses, and the campaign for the Frankin Pierce, and will be open to the defause of every democrat who is assailed by the measures of the conditution. Committed to no one candidate for the Frankin Pierce, and will be copen to the defause of every democrat who is assailed by the measures of the conditution. Committed to no one candidate for the Free democrat who is assailed by the measures of the conditution.

Accounts from Kansas state that an officer belong by to the military organization of free State men had be to espurred at Atchison, and written orders found upon he person to burn down the town and murder Mr. Laughin & As the male population had pose to Lecompton under orders of the Governor, a request was sent to Weston for assistance, and a party left there last night for Atchison to defend the place.

AN ABOLITION YEARLOW

of ten thousand men if required.

OUR LEAVENWORTH CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

LAW AND ORDER TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.
All squatters of Kannas favorable to the maintens of law and order and the principle of non-intercent will meet at Leavenworth City on Friday, the 7th of

portant business to be transacted, and it was proposed to have that disposed of, when he would address them in the evening.

Doctor Stringfellow introduced a resolution which effectually ruled out of the convention all but pro-slavery men; but a move was made to annead it, so that all law and order men could remain, by which accordinant the convention preserved a quorum.

Covernor Shannon said the laws of the Legislature were still in manuscript, and that it had afforded the free state party the opportunity to forge lies without fear of reduction as no one knew what the laws were. He do nied that the Legislature had appointed the officer of the Territory for a term of six years, but admitted that they had appointed some for four years.

There were many free litate men there, but the crowd was not very great. This evening it is expected there will be a time.

Next mail i will send you the resolutions and address, together with a copy of the free litate constitution.

THE WAR IN KANNAR.

JETTERSON CITY, Issel 1, 1866.

Further despatches contirm the reports of civil war in Kannaa; both parties represented as drilling their forces. Great excitement said to prevail.

THE FLATTE COUNTY (MO.) DIFFICULTY—LETTER
THE THATTE COUNTY (MO.) DIFFICULTY—LETTER
TO THE CITIZEN OF PARNILLE AND VINEATY—
FAILOW CITIZEN—I am truly grateral for your kind and cordial reception. I meet many of my old friends, who have been associated with me during all the hardships and privations of early settlement, and with whom we have tolled to prepare homes for our deciloling years. Our above have been opened and thriving village built up, with their schools, and churches, and expanding commerce. Presperly while around. Here, too, in the terminant of these we have held most dear, around their graves are gathered the tenderest, holiest sympathies. Dear to us are the hills, the valleys and the plains of Massouri. I have travelled much in Masouri, and knewn her citizens jong. I can truly say they are good neighbors, heapitable and generous—that the great masses are a law shiding. Union-loving people. In common we all strive for the weiliare of our State, and the gloty of the American Union. Sectional misapprehensions in times of excitement lead to irregularities; yet the solver second thought of the people settles upon justice and right. We often differ with regard to men and measures. It is through the orders of masson that good principles are brought forth and established; and the spirit of liberty is burnished and brightened by the collision of opposing arguments and measures. Having no desite to conceal any of the opinions I have long enlavation of popoling arguments and measures. Having no desite to conceal any of the opinions I have long enlavation of popoling arguments and measures. Having no desite to conceal any of the opinions I have long enlavation of the possible that this end may be accomplished. In times of excitement, propose to present my views, in order, if possible, that this end may be accomplished in times of excitement in the possible of the continuous and accomplished to conceal any of the opinions I have long enlavation when he we conceal the popoling in the possible of the continuous